47. The third stage in the Modelling System in the standardization process

Dr. Ruben Garcia Pedraza

47. The third stage in the Modelling System in the standardization process

The Modelling System is responsible for the decision-making process upon mathematical representations of the world based on rational hypotheses. All the rational hypotheses are gathered in the database of rational hypotheses, the rational truth, as an application for the Modelling System, the first stage of the Modelling System. The mathematical representations of the world are made through mathematical operations, replicating mathematical human skills, as the replication stage of the Modelling System. And finally, upon the mathematical representations, the Modelling System makes decisions in the third stage.

The way in which the decisions are made upon the mathematical representations of the rational truth, is through the Impact of the Defect and the Effective Distribution, in order to study what aspects in what models need to be protected before any defect could produce serious damages, and what aspects need to be bettered to achieve more efficiency, efficacy, and productivity.

The Impact of the Defect measures the damage produced by any defect in any system. The Effective Distribution is another equation similar to the Impact of the Defect, but to measure efficiency. Both are in "Introducción a la Probabilidad Imposible, estadística de la probabilidad o probabilidad estadística".

The way in which both of them, Impact of the Defect and Effective Distribution, work is pretty similar; the only difference is the object to study, one is negative, defects, in the other positive, the level of good qualities.

In both of them is necessary to create a list of synthetic categories related to their particular object: in Impact of the Defect, a list of categories related to defects, in Effective Distribution, a list of categories related to efficiency, efficacy, and productivity.

In the Impact of the Defect, all the defects identified on the list are ordered from the least to the most serious defect, so the least serious defect has the first position in the ranking, position number "1 ", first, while the most serious defect is the defect whose "n⁰" position in the ranking is equal to the total number of categories, position "N⁰".

In the Effective Distribution, in the same way, the categories related to good qualities (efficiency, efficacy, productivity), are ordered from the least to the best quality, so the least quality has the first position number "1 ", first, in the ranking, while and the best quality is the quality whose "n⁰" position is equal to the total number of categories, so is the quality position "N⁰".

Once it has been attributed a "n⁰" position to every category in the ranking, in order to know the level of defect or the level of effectivity of any category, is necessary to divide the "n⁰" position between "N⁰", and that is the weight of defect or effectiveness that this category has in the ranking.

In both of them, the seriation of every "n⁰" position is the same but with a different meaning, as the higher the "n⁰" position, the more serious the defect is in the Impact of the Defect, better quality is in the Effective Distribution.

When applying the Impact of the Defect or the Effective Distribution in any system, we want to know which is the level of defect or effectiveness achieved for any category. Firstly, we have to divide the "n⁰" position of every category between "N⁰". After dividing "n⁰: N⁰", the result is multiplied by the frequency or direct punctuation measured for the respective category, and the product is divided by the total frequency or the total of direct punctuations.

In both, the equation is the same

"[xi · (n⁰: N ⁰)] : Σxi "

The difference is in the meaning. In the impact of the defect, the greater is the result of

"[xi· (n⁰: N ⁰)]: Σxi "

The more serious the defect is. But in the Effective Distribution, the largest is the result of

"[xi · (nº: Nº)] : Σxi ",

The better the quality is.

In the end, the Impact of the Defect and the Effective Distribution is a rational number, and a rational number can be criticized, in order to know if the defect is within or beyond the margin of error, or if the level of efficiency, efficacy, productivity of that category is above or below the levels of efficiency, efficacy, productivity, expected.

In "Introducción a la Probabilidad Imposible, estadística de la probabilidad o probabilidad estadística", the rational equations for the rational criticism of the Impact of the Defect and the Effective Distribution, could be applied in the third stage of the Modelling System to make decisions in order to protect and better the global model.

The way in which is possible automation and standardization to make decisions once the Impact of the Defect and the Effective Distribution has been calculated, in the third stage of the Modelling System as first step in the third stage of the Global Artificial Intelligence in the standardization process, is having previously experimented in the first phase very carefully at specific level, in the first Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Decision in the first phase, how to link: possible results for every defect in the Impact of the Defect and according to the results what protective decisions should be made, and how to link possible results of Effective Distribution and bettering decisions.

The design of the third stage of the Modelling System in the Global Artificial Intelligence in the standardisation process will be easier than previously, since the first phase, every single aspect or problem related to how to link Impact of the Defect and Effective Distribution and decisions has been previously tested.

In the first phase, the creation of the first Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction, in the third stage of the first step (Modelling System) in the third stage (decision stage), one way to link the Impact of the Defect to protective decisions is

through: the identification of what categories have the most serious Impact of Defect, prioritizing the response to assist those factors related to these categories.

For instance, if a volcano erupts, automatically having instantaneously virtual and actual models, virtual and actual prediction models, and virtual and actual evolutionary models, about the results and consequences of this eruption, automatically taking the information from the mathematical models to calculate the Impact of the Defect of every single category related to the place where the volcano has taken place, estimating the area affected, for instance the range of action of the smoke, rivers of lava, explosions, etc. Then it is possible to prioritise all those necessary actions to assist first the most affected areas.

In this process, one way in which the Impact of the Defect can work, is having previously automatized a possible list of defects associated with eruptions, locating every possible defect on the mathematical model of the eruption, calculating the possible value for every defect in every location on the map provided by the geometrical model of the eruption, it would be possible the estimation and location of all those places in which the damage produced by the volcano could be higher in: virtual and actual prediction and evolutionary models; in order to make decisions about possible actions in all those locations with the most important values of risk.

If in the first phase for the creation of an Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Deduction in a factory, from the outset if in the first phase when the third stage of the first step of that Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Deduction, when the list of categories related to efficiency, efficacy, productivity in the factory was created, since very early the design would have designed a very detailed list of categories related to this good qualities, then from the very beginning at any time that the Effective Distribution would have observed a lack of efficiency, efficacy, productivity, in any system of the factory, having previously associated possible actions for every category on the list, the observation of any problem or difficulty in any system through the permanent surveillance provided by the Effective Distribution, could be resolved on time putting into practice all those actions previously designed for this problematic circumstances, in order to better the productivity.

The way to link Effective Distribution and decisions is through the prioritisation of all those actions related to those categories with the lowest levels of efficiency, efficacy, and

productivity, in order to better the way in which they work, increasing therefore efficiency, efficacy, and productivity.

If from the outset, the first phase, with the first Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction, for instance, those related to geology and climatic, are created lists of categories of possible defects related to: volcanos, earthquakes, tsunamis, tornados, hurricanes, inundations, the impact of meteorites, etc. And for every level of a defect according to discrete categories of possible values in the equation "$[x_i \cdot (n^o : N^o)] : \Sigma x_i$" for every kind of defect, is possible to link possible decisions for every discrete category for every kind of defect, then in accordance with the automatic association of actions according to the gravity of the defect, in accordance with the discrete category, at any time that there is a: volcano, earthquake, tsunami, tornados, hurricane, inundation, the impact of a meteorite, etc; in any location on Earth, only estimating virtual and actual models on time, and virtual and actual prediction and evolutionary models, is possible to have an estimation about the level of the Impact of the Defect from now to a foreseeable future, making as many decisions as decisions are linked to every kind of defect according to every discrete category of gravity.

While in the first phase, the creation of the first Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Deduction in geology, and the first Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Deduction in climatic, for every Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Deduction, at the third stage of their respective Modelling System the Impact of the Defect has, in geology, a list of possible defects for eruptions, another for earthquakes, other for tsunamis, and in climatic a possible list of defects for tornados, another one for hurricanes, one more for inundations. While in the first phase, all these lists of defects are separated and possibly working in different Specific Artificial Intelligences, instead, in the standardisation process in the third stage of the Modelling System, all these lists could be standardised and included in only one list, forming a Unified Impact of the Defect.

In the same way, if all those Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction in many industrial activities since the first phase, in the third stage of the Modelling System in their respective Effective Distribution, is possible to make discrete categories grouping all the possible results in the equation $[x_i \cdot (n^o : N^o)] : \Sigma x_i$", and for every discrete category to link possible decisions to better the efficiency, efficacy, productivity, especially for the lowest discrete categories, by the time that the standardization process starts, all those list of possible categories related to efficiency,

efficacy, productivity, in every Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Deduction, could be all of them united in only one Unified Effective Distribution.

If, regardless of the matter (science, discipline, activity), all lists of categories related to defects, from all former Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction, are lists integrated in only one list of defects including all possible defects from former Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction, then the result is the creation of a unified list of defects for the creation of a Unified Impact of the Defect, able to measure the Impact of the Defect in any aspect in any mathematical model in order to make decisions to protect the global model from any possible damage that it could suffer, from now to a foreseeable future.

If, regardless of the matter (science, discipline, activity), all lists of categories related to efficiency, efficacy, productivity, from all former Specific Artificial Intelligence by Deduction, are lists integrated in only one list of categories related to efficiency, efficacy, productivity including all possible categories related to efficiency, efficacy, productivity from former Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction, then the result is the creation of a unified list of categories related to efficiency, efficacy, productivity for the creation of a Unified Effective Distribution, able to measure the level of efficiency, efficacy, productivity in any aspect in any mathematical model in order to make decisions to better the global model, from now to a foreseeable future.

Through the creation of a Unified Impact of the Defect to make protective decisions, and the Unified Effective Distribution to make bettering decisions, based all of them upon the results given by the artificial research, whose (global, specific, particular) rational hypotheses are represented in virtual and actual, prediction and evolutionary, models, finally, the possible decisions to make through this technology, at any level (global, specific, particular), virtually and actually, from now to a foreseeable future, are:

At the global level:

- Global protective single descriptive research decisions

- Global bettering single descriptive research decisions.

- Global protective specific comprehensive descriptive research decisions

- Global bettering specific comprehensive descriptive research decisions

- Global protective specific actual descriptive research decisions

- Global bettering specific actual descriptive research decisions.

- Global protective virtual prediction research decisions

- Global bettering virtual prediction research decisions.

- Global protective actual prediction research decision.

- Global bettering actual prediction research decision

- Global protective virtual evolution research decision

- Global bettering virtual evolution research decision

- Global protective actual evolution research decision

- Global bettering actual evolution research decision

At a specific level (during the coexistence period made by Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction, and in the consolidation period by specific programs):

- Specific protective single descriptive research decisions

- Specific bettering single descriptive research decisions.

- Specific protective specific comprehensive descriptive research decisions

- Specific bettering specific comprehensive descriptive research decisions

- Specific protective specific actual descriptive research decisions

- Specific bettering specific actual descriptive research decisions.

- Specific protective virtual prediction research decisions

- Specific bettering virtual prediction research decisions.

- Specific protective actual prediction research decision.

- Specific bettering actual prediction research decision

- Specific protective virtual evolution research decision

- Specific bettering virtual evolution research

- Specific protective actual evolution research decision

- Specific bettering actual evolution research decision

At a particular level is possible even to distinguish two types of particular decisions, those ones made directly by the Modelling System in the Global Artificial Intelligence (especially because in these ones the Global Artificial Intelligence can cross and mix

information coming from different factors at a different level of sub-factoring capable of affecting any particular thing or being, when they are factors maybe not already included in the particular matrix in the particular deductive program), and all those decisions at particular level made by the particular program through the factors included in the particular matrix (once the fifth phase starts the formation of particular programs). Distinguishing particular decisions made by the Modelling System in the Global Artificial Intelligence, and particular decisions made by particular programs, in any case, all particular decisions could be classified as:

- particular protective single descriptive research decisions

- particular bettering single descriptive research decisions.

- particular protective specific comprehensive descriptive research decisions

- particular bettering specific comprehensive descriptive research decisions

- particular protective specific actual descriptive research decisions

- particular bettering specific actual descriptive research decisions.

- particular protective virtual prediction research decisions

- particular bettering virtual prediction research decisions.

- particular protective actual prediction research decision.

- particular bettering actual prediction research decision

- particular protective virtual evolution research decision

- particular bettering virtual evolution research

- particular protective actual evolution research decision

- particular bettering actual evolution research decision

In the evolution from the third phase, the standardization process, to the sixth phase, the integration process, the specific level is going to disappear, due to many specific deductive programs as long as the global matrix evolves to a sub-factoring system, tracking the specific deductive programs their former specific matrices now as a flow of packages of information, during this evolution some specific deductive programs will start tracking in their respective flow of packages of information the sub-flow of sub-packages of information of new sub-factors recently added to the global matrix, being added these new sub-flows of sub-packages of information of this new sub-factors, to the current factors already working within the global matrix, like a Russian dolls system.

In essence, a simplification process in order to simplify to minimise the number of main factors in the global matrix, by the inclusion of as many factors as possible as sub-factors within the flow of packages of information of other factors, at any level of sub-factoring.

Parallely, at the same time that specific deductive programs are transformed into global deductive programs, there are other Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction that are going to be transformed into particular deductive programs,

This process in which the specific level will be absorbed within the global level, while others are transformed into particular programs, is part of the process that takes place in the third phase, whose last result in the integration process is the disappearance of the specific level completely, remaining only two levels, global and particular.

But in the standardization process, still third phase, especially in the earliest moments of this phase, when it is already being created, makes sense the consideration of three

levels, global, specific, and particular, and for every level, there will be three types of deductions: global deductions, specific deductions, particular deductions; which after rational criticism are going to result: global rational hypothesis, specific rational hypothesis, particular rational hypothesis; whose single virtual models are going to be represented, in order to be included in the global comprehensive virtual model (the global model), as well as the global actual model, and all those virtual and actual, prediction and evolutionary, models, mathematical representations of the world where is possible to make protective or bettering: global, specific, and particular decisions, based on the previous artificial research.

At any time that the Unified Impact of the Defect is applied to study the impact of any defect in a single virtual model made of a global rational hypothesis (made by the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence, in other words, the global program), is a global protective single descriptive research decision. But using the Unified Effective Distribution is a global bettering single descriptive research decision.

If the single virtual model is made upon a specific rational hypothesis (made by a Specific Artificial intelligence by Deduction, especially in the coexistence period, or in the consolidation period by a specific program, in addition to any other remaining Specific Artificial intelligence by Deduction), in that case, those decisions made after the application of the Unified Impact of the Defect, are specific protective single descriptive research decisions. But using the Unified Effective Distribution is specific bettering single descriptive research decisions.

And applied to virtual single models of particular rational decisions (mostly made by particular programs, in addition to any possible decision by the global program with particular implications): particular protective single descriptive research decisions, and particular bettering single descriptive research decisions.

When the global, specific, particular, single virtual model, is added to the global model, and once it has passed the fourth rational check, then applying the Unified Impact of the Defect and the Unified Effective Distribution, is possible to make global, specific or particular, protective or bettering, comprehensive descriptive research decisions.

When the current global model (once it has been updated with the new single global, specific, or particular, single virtual models), is synthesized with the global matrix, once

it has passed the fifth rational check, then after the application of the Unified Impact of the Defect and the Unified Effective Distribution, is possible to make global, specific or particular, protective or bettering, actual descriptive research decisions.

Once the rational hypothesis has been perfectly tested after five rational checks, the last one having a place in the actual model is possible to make very reliable predictions, and upon the predictions, dynamic models about the possible evolution from now to such prediction.

Having finally been passed the fifth rational check in the actual model, after the addition of a global, specific, or particular, rational hypothesis, and having made a prediction of the future and the possible evolution, in the dynamic representation of this evolution in the virtual evolutionary model, and after updating this evolution including in the calculus all possible variation caused by the new global, specific or particular rational hypothesis: then upon this new updated virtual evolutionary model after the inclusion of the new global, specific or particular, rational hypothesis, the application of the Unified Impact of the Defect and the Unified Effective Distribution, to make global, specific or particular, protective or bettering virtual evolution research decisions.

And by the time the virtual evolutionary model is synthesized with the expected values, after having passed the sixth rational check the new actual global model (as a result of the new changes introduced by the new global, specific or particular rational hypothesis in the actual evolutionary model), over the results in the sixth rational check caused by this new global, specific or particular, rational hypothesis, the application again of the Unified Impact of the Defect and the Unified Effective Distribution to make global, specific or particular, protective or bettering actual evolution research decisions.

Once all the improvements in the global model have been made after the sixth rational check, making as many changes as necessary, fixing all the contradictions detected once the sixth rational check has assessed the new changes caused in the evolution model by the introduction of this new global, specific or particular, rational hypothesis, is when the final prediction is made, creating the final virtual prediction model, and after the application of the Unified Impact of the Defect and the Unified Effective Distribution, over this final virtual prediction model gathering all the changes caused by the new global, specific or particular, rational hypothesis, to make then global, specific or particular, protective or bettering, virtual prediction research decisions.

And finally, after the seventh rational check, when contrasting the actual prediction model is criticised any possible contradiction between the real values and the expected values, now new expected values after the changes introduced by the inclusion of the new global, specific or particular, rational hypothesis, and all the chain reaction of changes in the last six rational checks, having finished all the rational checks with this last one, the seventh rational check, and applying the Unified Impact of the Defect and the Unified Effective Distribution upon the results in the seventh and last rational check, to make then global, specific, particular, protective or bettering, actual prediction research decisions.

Always, and absolutely always, regardless of the level in which any rational hypothesis or change has been previously made: global, specific, or particular; is advisable in the Modelling System in the Global Artificial Intelligence to apply the Unified Impact of the Defect, where all possible defect must be included, and the Unified Effective Distribution, where all possible good quality related to efficiency, efficacy, productivity, must be gathered, because at any time that there is the least minimum change in a mathematical model, even the most pretty menial change can determine the whole future of the whole world.

From a dialectical perspective, concepts traditionally viewed as opposites may exhibit interconnectedness, suggesting that determinacy and indeterminacy can influence each other in complex ways within the system's analytical framework.

In the future development of Global Artificial Intelligence, it is conceivable that even minimal environmental changes, such as the movement of a butterfly, could be analysed to predict subtle impacts on a global scale, reflecting the system's advanced sensitivity and predictive capabilities..

Dialectically, the reality is a continuum of changes, finally, the application of the Unified Impact of the Defect and the Unified Effective Distribution is going to be permanent.

The Modelling System is a permanent system of surveillance, making permanent decisions to be assessed at any time by the Decisional System so as to be authorised.

Research decisions made by the Modelling System in the third stage, along with the decisions made by the Modelling System in the first stage regarding what intelligences, programs, applications are allowed to have access to the rational truth, to make the regular rational checks or exchange relevant information with their correspondent databases, are decisions that the Modelling System send to the database of decisions as application, first stage, in the Decisional System, in order to assess what decisions to put into practice by the Application System, whole process later evaluated by the Learning System.

The database of decisions, as an application for the Decisional System, also includes all robotic decisions to build new intelligences, programs, applications (robotic subjective auto-replications), as well as all artificial psychology subjective auto-replications.

The making decision process explained in this post, in the third stage of the Global Artificial Intelligence belongs to the real objective auto-replications, as those replications whose last objective is the protection, improvement, and enhancement of the global model.

In addition to the real objective auto-replications, other objective auto-replications are explicative and comprehensive knowledge objective auto-replications.

As it was said when I analysed the third stage in the Modelling System in the first phase, in order to create the list of defects in the Unified Impact of the Defect, and the list of categories related to efficiency, efficacy, productivity, in the Unified Effective Distribution, would be advisable set up relations of collaboration between the Unified Application and the Modelling System in the Global Artificial Intelligence, due to there are many links between both structures, the most important the fact that both works with synthetic categories from the real world.

In order to improve and enhance the list of categories in the Unified Impact of the Defect and the Unified Effective Distribution, there must be connections between the list of categories in both of them and the conceptual: schemes, maps, sets, models; in the Unified Application, due to there are going to be many occasions in which: only having this conceptual schemes, maps, sets, models, and automatically assign a position in the ranking according to the level of risk or good quality, in every moment, then the list of categories organised as a ranking would be ready.

In fact, the Unified Impact of the Defect and the Unified Effective Distribution can take under consideration other previous lists to borrow from the conceptual: schemes, maps, sets, models; as well as any new category that could be added from the synthetic world, renewing at any time the possible list of categories, in the Unified Impact of the Defect and the Unified Effective Distribution.

The possible collaboration between deep artificial comprehension (conceptual schemes, maps, sets, models, in the Unified Application), and the Unified Impact of the Defect and Unified Effective Distribution could produce comprehensive knowledge objective auto-replications, at any time that the deep artificial comprehension causes changes due to modifications or eliminations in conceptual: schemes, maps, sets, models; with consequences in those categories shared with Unified Impact of the Defect and the Unified Effective Distribution.

Regarding explicative knowledge objective auto-replications, in the first stage of the Modelling System in the Global Artificial Intelligence, due to relations of collaboration with other intelligences, programs, and applications, any change in the rational truth for the inclusion, modification, or elimination of any rational hypothesis can cause a chain reaction of changes in all those intelligences, programs, applications, in which those rational hypothesis affected had been shared.

For instance, changes in a rational hypothesis: transformed into factors as options in the global matrix, as categories in the Unified Application, or borrowed by a particular matrix; are going to produce changes in relation to this rational hypothesis in the global matrix, the Unified Application, and the particular matrix.

And vice versa, for instance, a particular rational hypothesis made by a particular deductive program taking combinations of factors in its particular matrix, when sharing this particular rational hypothesis with the rational truth in the Global Artificial Intelligence, if the particular deductive program over time makes changes in this rational hypothesis, these changes affect as well the rational truth and all the mathematical models in which this rational hypothesis has been added as a single virtual model.

And finally, the most important explicative knowledge objective auto-replications in the Modelling System are all those corresponding to the second, and third (although the

responsible for this one is the deductive program, but is made in the rational truth, therefore the application of the Modelling System), fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, rational checks. The only rational check out of the Modelling System is the first one. In short, the seven rational checks are:

- First rational check: the rational criticism of the empirical hypothesis made by the global, specific, or particular, deductive program.

- Second rational check: the application of the Modelling System checks rationally if there is any contradiction between any new, global, specific, particular, rational hypothesis added and the current ones already included.

- Third rational check: the global, specific, particular, programs at regular times check that their rational hypotheses are still rational.

- Fourth rational check: once every single virtual model from any global, specific, particular, rational hypothesis, is included in the global model, it is checked if there is no contradiction between this single virtual model and any other in the global model. The fourth rational check takes place in the global model.

- Fifth rational check: in the actual model, contrasting whether the real values from the global matrix, within the margin of error, do not have contradictions with the values expected according to the global model.

- Sixth rational check: in the actual evolution model, it is checked if the values expected in every moment of the model do not have contradictions, beyond the margin of error, with the real values as long as the evolution progresses.

- Seventh rational check: in the actual prediction model, it is checked if the values expected in the actual prediction model do not have contradictions, beyond the margin of error, with the real values, as long as the foreseeable moment is coming.

The proposal of [Impossible Probability](#) for the construction of the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence, once the standardization process is ready, is only a proposal that I am sure that it can be improved and enhanced thanks to the contribution of as many new ideas and proposals can be made from different mathematical traditions and philosophies.

My contribution to the development of the first Global Artificial Intelligence emerges as a very idealistic and rationalist perspective about what Artificial Intelligence means, but from other perspectives and points of view, this approach could also be bettered.

Especially, my perception of how to link mathematical models and decisions using the Impact of the Defect and the Effective Distribution, although I think that it is a good method, I am sure that probable combinations of this contribution, and some equations of artificial learning, could be applied successfully.

Because I try to make a model of decisions based only on artificial research, not on artificial learning, is the reason why I try to avoid linking mathematical representation of the world and artificial learning to make decisions, although is another way of investigation that could be explored by those agencies already engaged in the race for the construction of the first model of Global Artificial Intelligence.

In fact, in the next range of posts that I will publish related to the Modelling System at a particular level, in the case of particular matrices, models, decisions, for human beings, is unavoidable to speak about cyborg psychology, and within the cyborg, psychology is very important to point out that in addition to all those decisions in the Modelling System based on artificial research, maybe is necessary to highlight the importance that is going to have all those decisions in cyborg psychology linked with artificial learning.

Rubén García Pedraza, 24th of June of 2018, London
Reviewed 24 August 2019 Madrid

Reviewed 17 August 2023 Madrid

Reviewed 10 May 2025, London, Leytostone

imposiblenever@gmail.com

Probabilidad Imposible: The third stage in the Modelling System in the standardization process

imposiblenever@gmail.com